

ROOSEVELT STEALS AT OSAWATOMIE

Ex-President Delivers a Stirring Address Today.
Raises His Voice for Destruction of Special Privileges.
RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.
Constitution Does Not Give It to Corporations.
More Direct Action by the People Necessary.
STUBBS AS CHAIRMAN.
Governor Introduces Distinguished Guest.
James R. Garfield and Gifford Pinchot Speak.



Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, who dedicated the Osawatomie battlefield as a park today.

Osawatomie, Kan., Aug. 31.—Theodore Roosevelt defined in a speech here today, his position in regard to great questions which concern the life of the nation. He outlined in detail his idea of the policy which the nation should pursue. While in many respects his speech was a reiteration of doctrines which he espoused while he was in the White House, in other respects he took a more pronounced stand than before.

Several times during his speech the former president used the term "new nationalism." He spoke of "new nationalism" as something "without which we cannot hope to deal with new problems."

He asserted that "new nationalism regards the executive power as the steward of public welfare." He said that only the national government was able to cope with many great problems of the day and that its activities must be increased.

Regarding as important, Col. Roosevelt's speech is regarded by those who heard it as a study of the declaration of principles for which he stands. Since his return from Africa, more than two months ago, he has been silent in regard to his views on specific issues of the day except in a few cases in which he has spoken of particular local issues. The former president broke his silence today in a speech which left no doubt as to where he stands. He made no direct reference to the Taft administration, although he expressed his views emphatically on a number of questions with which the administration has been and is now dealing.

Col. Roosevelt said that the issue of the day is "that the struggle of free men to gain and hold the right of self government against the special interests, who use the methods of free government into machinery for defeating the popular will."

"We can not afford weakly to blind ourselves to the actual conflict which faces us today," said he. "The issue is joined, and we must fight or fail."

After saying that, in order to insure equal opportunity for all men the present "rules of the game" must be changed.

His Declaration of Principles.

Colonel Roosevelt put himself on record in favor of the following proposals:

- 1.—Elimination of special interests from politics.
- 2.—Complete and effective publicity of corporate affairs.
- 3.—Passage of laws prohibiting the use of corporate funds directly or indirectly for political purposes.
- 4.—Government supervision of the capitalization not only of public service corporations, but of all corporations doing an interstate business.
- 5.—Personal responsibility of officers and directors of corporations which break the law.
- 6.—Increase in the power of the federal bureau of corporations and the interstate commerce commission to control combinations in industry more favorably.
- 7.—Revision of the tariff, one schedule at a time on the basis of information furnished by an expert tariff commission.
- 8.—Graduated income tax and graduated inheritance tax.
- 9.—Readjustment of the country's financial system in such a way as to prevent repetition of periodical financial panics.
- 10.—Maintenance of an efficient army and a navy large enough to insure for the nation the respect of other nations, and the work of women.
- 11.—Use of natural resources for the benefit of all the people.
- 12.—Extension of the work of the departments of agriculture and of the agricultural colleges and experimental stations so as to take in all phases of life on the farm.
- 13.—Regulation of the terms and conditions of labor by means of comprehensive workmen's compensation acts, state and national laws to regulate child labor and the work of women, enforcement of better sanitation conditions for workers and extension of the use of safety appliances in industry and commerce, both within and between the states.
- 14.—Clear division of authority between the national and various state governments.
- 15.—Direct primaries, associated with corrupt practices, associated with electioneering.
- 16.—Publicity of campaign contributions, not only after election, but before election as well.
- 17.—Prompt removal of unfaithful or incompetent public servants.
- 18.—Provisions against the performance of any service for interstate corporation or the reception of any compensation from such corporations by national officers.

Kansans Make Speeches.

Osawatomie, Kan., Aug. 31.—From the time of his arrival here until he was escorted to the Masonic temple, Col. Roosevelt remained in his car at the station while a large crowd of men and women were outside shouting for him to speak. The colonel was kept busy

talking to members of Governor Stubbs' party, but to entertain the assemblage several speakers delivered short addresses.

"We fellows are taking up the word where it was laid down by John Brown 50 years ago," said William Allen White in a five minutes' speech.

Henry J. Allen followed with the declaration that John Brown represented Kansas civilization better than any individual who had ever lived.

"It is often said," remarked Mr. Allen, "that the people of this state are excited. That results from the fact that every man and woman in Kansas does that he is always awake and intellectual. Show me a state where a few people do the thinking and I will state as conservative as Rhode Island. In Kansas we believe in Theodore Roosevelt, because he is fixed up in our way."

Representative Madison delivered a glowing tribute to Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

"He has made an impression upon the whole world because he stands for the things that make men better and nobler," said Mr. Madison. "He stands for a better government, for a higher, nobler and purer civilization. You know how he was received by the whole world and how he told the people abroad how they could run the old governments."

Col. Roosevelt making an appearance on the rear platform for a few minutes was received with applause and merely said that he was glad to be in the state and that he was especially glad to see the little "Sunflower" children.

James R. Garfield talked briefly to the assembly of the "new order of things." He said that this new order represented by the progressive Republicans, simply meant better citizenship. Gifford Pinchot appearing, said that he had read the recent Kansas platform and that it was "the finest document written by any party."

"Who wrote it?" shouted a man in the crowd.

"I don't know who wrote it, but the people will write it the next time," responded Mr. Pinchot.

Leaving his private car at noon, Col. Roosevelt was escorted by the Fifteenth cavalry, U. S. A., to the Masonic temple, where for an hour he received citizens of the town.

At the conclusion of this reception, Col. Roosevelt and party went to the famous battle of the Thirtieth, where luncheon was served. Later he reviewed the military and other organizations in the parade, which had been arranged for his reception. Headed by the famous band of the Thirtieth regiment, which had been brought here for the occasion, the chief organizations in line, consisted of the Fifteenth cavalry from Fort Riley, of a company of state politicians, of Grand Army veterans and civic societies.

Then going to the park outside of the city which was the scene of the famous battle of Osawatomie, Colonel Roosevelt took part in the dedication of this ground as a state park named for John Brown.

Arrives at 9:30 a. m.

Col. Roosevelt's train arrived at Osawatomie at 9:30 on the Missouri Pacific from Topeka. At the station he was met by troops of the Fifteenth cavalry, which had marched 87 miles from Fort Riley to act as his escort.

He was conducted first to the Masonic temple, where a reception was held. From there the program provided for a journey in automobiles to John Brown's old cabin which is situated a mile and a half north of town. Then luncheon at the state hospital for the insane. The afternoon exercises began with a parade reviewed by Col. Roosevelt. In line were the Thirtieth regiment of state politicians, Company D, of the Kansas national guard, which had marched in from Paola; G. A. R. veterans, members of the Women's Reserve in automobiles and civic societies.

The parade passed the modest monument erected to "Capt. John Brown," in a pretty little park a few blocks north of Topeka. At the station he was met in 1877, by Kansas' gifted senator, the late John J. Ingalls.

After a brief stop at the monument the parade continued to the battlefield, where a reception was held. There followed introductory remarks by Cora M. Deputy, president of the board of trustees named by the legislature to manage the park, and by Governor Stubbs then Colonel Roosevelt delivered his address dedicating the grounds as a state park.

Five Survivors on Platform.

Seated on the platform in the park were five survivors of the battle of Osawatomie. They are: William Cain, of Winona, Minn., aged 74; Luke J. Parsons, of Salina, Kan., 77; Robert Sherer, Paola, Kan., 78; D. W. Collins, Santa Monica, Cal.,

84; and E. P. Bridgeman, 76 years, of Madison, Wis. With Veterans Bridgeman were two of his sons.

Immediately after the exercises at the park are concluded the start for Lawrence will be made about 4 o'clock.

Governor Stubbs' Introduction.

Following is the speech of Governor Stubbs of Kansas, introducing Theodore Roosevelt:

"For centuries and ages men have dreamed of a government that would restrain the strong and protect the rights of the weak. Our forefathers laid the foundation for such a government. Their conception was broad, clear and strong. Their plans have grown and developed through more than 100 years of severe trial. The most serious problem that has arisen during our national life was the question of the power of the federal government to maintain the union. The slave traffic precipitated this question and the blood of martyrs who gave their lives for the cause of liberty makes the soil of this battlefield, where we now stand, sacred and the name of Kansas immortal."

"We are, indeed, fortunate to have in our presence a man whose name is known and loved by every class and nationality of persons throughout the world who believe in government by, and for the people; a man whose name is synonymous for liberty, justice and the triumph of right over wrong; a man whose power for influence and good is greater than any king, potentate or ruler in the world today."

The Roosevelt Speech.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech follows:

"There have been two great crises in our country's history: first when it was formed, and then again when it was perpetuated. The formative period included not merely the creation and adoption of the constitution and the first dozen years of work under it. Then came sixty years during which we spread across the continent—years of vital growth, but of growth without rather than growth within. Then came the time of stress and strain which culminated in the civil war, the period of terrible struggle upon the issue of which depended the justification of all that we had done earlier, and which marked the second great crisis in the history of the nation. The name of John Brown will be forever associated with this second period of the nation's history, and Kansas was the theater upon which the first act of the second of our great national life dramas was played. It was the result of the struggle in Kansas which determined that our nation was devoted to both union and freedom, that the great experiment of democratic government on a national scale should succeed and not fail. It was a heroic struggle, and it was inevitable with all such struggles, it had also a dark and terrible side. Very much was done of good, and much was done of evil. In such a period of revolution, often the same man did both good and evil. For our great good fortune as a nation, we the people of the United States, as a whole can now afford to forget the evil, or at least to remember it without bitterness, and to fix our eyes with pride on the good that was accomplished."

Even in ordinary times there are very few of us who do not see the problems of life as through a glass, darkly; and when the glass is clouded by the mark of furious popular passion the vision of the best and the bravest is dimmed. Looking back, we are all of us now able to do justice to the valor and the disinterestedness and the love of the right, as to each it was given to see the right, shown both by the men of the north and the men of the south in that contest which was finally decided by the attitude of the nation as a whole. We can admire the heroic valor, the sincerity, the self devotion shown alike by the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray; and we can understand that such men should have had to fight one another is tempered by the glad knowledge that ever hereafter their descendants shall be found fighting as well as by the side, struggling as well as in war for the uplift of their common country, all alike resolute to raise to the highest pitch of honor and usefulness the part which they all belong. As for the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, they deserve honor and recognition such as is paid to no other citizens of the republic; for to them the republic owes its all, for to them it owes its very existence."

Struggle of the Past.

I do not speak of this struggle of the past merely from the historic standpoint. Our interest is primarily in the application of today of the lessons taught by the contest of half a century ago. It is of little use for us to pay lip loyalty to the mighty men of the past unless we sincerely endeavor to apply to the problems of the present the qualities which in other crises enabled the men of that day to meet those crises. It is half to and independent capitalist, capital in the spirit which was accountable for the successful solution of the problems of Lincoln's time.

Of that generation of men to whom we owe so much, the man to whom we owe the most is, of course, Lincoln. Part of our debt to him is because he forecast our present struggle and the maintenance of the union. "I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve not only his own condition but to assist in ameliorating mankind." And again, "Labor is prior to and independent of capital; capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed except for labor. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves the higher consideration. Capital has its rights which are worthy of protection as any other rights. . . . Nor should this lead to a war upon the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; it is a positive good in the world. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by means which show that his own shall be safe from violence when built." It seems to me that in these words Lincoln took substantially the same attitude that we ought to take; he showed the proper sense of proportion in his relative estimates of capital and labor, of human rights and property rights. Above all in this speech, as in many others, he taught a lesson in wisdom, kindness and charity; an indispensable lesson to us of today. But this wisdom and kindness and charity never severed his arm or numbed his heart. We cannot afford weakly to blind ourselves to the actual conflict which faces us today. The issue is joined, and we must fight or fail."

In every wise struggle for human betterment one of the main objects, and often the only object, has been to achieve in larger measure equality of opportunity. In the struggle for this great end, nations rise from barbarism to civilization, and through it peoples press forward from one stage of enlightenment to the next. One of the chief factors in progress is the destruction of special privilege. The essence of any struggle for healthy liberty has always been and must always be to take from some one man or class of men the right to monopoly, power, or wealth, or position, or immunity which has not been earned by service to his or their fellows.

At many stages in the advance of the struggle for free men to have the men who possess more than they have earned and the men who have earned more than they possess is the central condition of progress. In our day it appears as the struggle of free men to gain and hold the right of self-government against the special interests, who twist the methods of free government into machinery for defeating the popular will. At every stage and under all circumstances the essence of the struggle is to equalize opportunity, destroy privilege, and give to the laborer and citizen of every individual the highest possible value both to himself and to the commonwealth.

Practical equality of opportunity for all citizens when achieved, it will have two great results. First, every man will have a fair chance to make of himself all that in him lies, to reach the highest point to which his capacities are adapted, to be no less a man than any other, but to have the special privileges of others, can carry him, and to let for himself and his family substantially what he has earned. Second, equality of opportunity means that the commonwealth will get from every citizen the highest service of which he is capable. No man who carries the burden of special capacities, unassisted by special privileges, another can give to the commonwealth that service to which it is fairly entitled.

I stand for the square deal. But when I say that I am for the square deal I mean not merely that I stand for fair play under the present rules of the game, but that I stand for having those rules changed so as to work for a more substantial equality of opportunity, and of reward for equally good service.

Special Interests.

This means that our governments, national and state, must be freed from

the sinister influence or control of special interests. Exactly as the special interests of cotton and slavery threatened our political integrity before the civil war, so now the great special business interests too often control and corrupt the men and methods of government, and we must make what we must drive the special interests out of politics. That is one of our tasks today. Every special interest is entitled to justice—full, fair, and complete—but not one is entitled to a vote in congress, a voice on the bench, or to representation in any public office. The constitution guarantees protection to property, and we must make what promise good. But it does not give the right of suffrage to any corporation.

The true friend of property, the true conservative, is he who insists that property shall be the servant and not the master of the commonwealth; who insists that the creature of man's making shall be the servant and not the master of the man who made it. The citizens of the United States must effectively control the mighty commercial forces which they have themselves called into being.

There can be no effective control of corporations while their political activity remains. To put an end to it will be neither a short nor an easy task, but it can be done.

We must have complete and effective publicity of corporate affairs, so that the people may know beyond peradventure whether the corporations obey the law and whether their management entitles them to the confidence of the public. It is necessary that laws should be passed to prohibit the use of corporate funds directly or indirectly for political purposes. It is still more necessary that such laws should be thoroughly enforced. Corporate expenditures for political purposes, and especially such expenditures by public service corporations, supplied one of the principal sources of corruption in our political affairs.

It has become entirely clear that we need have no supervision of public service corporations, but of public service corporations including particularly railways, but of all corporations doing an interstate business. I do not wish to see the nation forced into ownership of the railways if it can possibly be avoided, and the only alternative is thorough-going and effective regulation which shall be based on a full knowledge of all the facts, including a physical valuation of the property. This physical valuation is not needed, or at least is very rarely needed, for the purpose of taxation, but it is the basis of honest capitalization.

Limit on Franchises.

We have come to recognize that franchises should never be granted except for a limited time and on the basis of proper provision for compensation to the public. It is my personal belief that the same kind and degree of control and supervision which should be exercised over public service corporations should be extended also to combinations which control necessities of life, such as meat and oil and coal, or which deal in them on an important scale.

I believe that the officers, and especially the directors, of corporations should be held personally responsible for the management of the business. Combinations in industry are the result of an imperative economic law which cannot be repealed by political legislation. The effort at prohibiting all combinations has substantially failed. The way out lies not in attempting to prevent such combinations, but in completely controlling them in the interest of the public welfare. The purpose of the federal bureau of corporations is an agency of the first importance. Its power and therefore its efficiency, as well as that of the interstate commerce commission, should be largely increased. We have a right to expect from the bureau of corporations and from the interstate commerce commission, that they will have the highest grade of public service. We should be sure of the proper conduct of interstate railways and the proper management of interstate commerce. We are now sure of the conduct and management of the national banks. The Hepburn act, and the amendment to that act in the shape in which it finally passed congress, represent a long step in advance, and we must go yet further.

There is a widespread belief among our people that, under the methods of making tariffs which have hitherto obtained, the special interests are too influential. Probably this is true of both the big interests and the little interests. The selfishness and the selfish big interests have gotten more than the selfish small interests. The duty of congress is to provide a method by which the interest of the whole people shall be all that receives consideration. To this end there must be an expert tariff commission, wholly removed from the possibility of influence of labor cost here and abroad. As fast as its recommendations are made, I believe in revising one schedule at a time. A general revision of the tariff is inevitable. The tariff is the general public interest to local and special interests.

Unfair Money Getting.

The absence of effective state, and federal money-getting laws, and unfair money-getting has tended to create a small class of enormously wealthy and economically powerful men, whose chief object is to hold and increase their power. The prime need is to change the conditions which enable these men to accumulate power which is not for the general welfare but for their own power and exercise. We grade no man a fortune which represents his own power and sagacity, when exercised with entire regard to the welfare of his fellows. But the fortune must be honorably obtained, and it is not even enough that it should have been gained without doing damage to the community. We should permit it to be gained only so long as the gaining represents a benefit to the community. This, I know, implies a policy of a far more active governmental interference with social and economic conditions in this country than we have yet had, but I think we have got to face the fact that such an increase in governmental control is now necessary.

No man should receive a dollar unless he has earned it fairly and honestly. Every dollar received should represent a dollar's worth of service rendered. The really big fortune, the swollen fortune, by the mere fact of its size, attracts qualities which differentiate it in kind as well as in degree from what is possessed by men of relatively small means. Therefore, I believe in graduated income tax which is far more easily collected and far more effective—a graduated inheritance tax on big fortunes, properly safeguarded.

(Continued on Page Six.)

LAST BIG RACE.

Racing in New York Closes 2 1-2 Months Earlier
Months Earlier
Owing to New Anti-Betting Laws Effective Sept. 1.
FUTURITY IS MOVED.
Richest Stake in America to Be Decided at Saratoga.
Grand Field of 2-Year-Olds to Battle for \$40,000.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 31.—With the running today of the twenty-second futurity, worth nearly \$40,000, the richest stake to be decided in America, racing in the state of New York will come to a close two and one-half months earlier than usual. The new anti-betting laws which take effect on September 1, caused not only the early closing of the season, but the shifting of the futurity from Sheephead Bay, where it has always been run, since it was inaugurated in 1888, to the Saratoga course.

The futurity, with the grandest field of 2-year-olds that has ever battled for this historic event, was the magnet that drew one of the largest crowds that have ever witnessed a race in the northern part of the state. The running of the futurity will be minus the environments of the beautiful Sheephead Bay, but in no other way will interest in the event be lessened by the transfer of the race to the up-state track, except that some of the horsemen might prefer to have the event run at a local course.

Bashti, the recognized champion 2-year-old filly of the year, will be the public choice in the futurity. She will carry the colors of Harry Payne Whitney, who purchased her at a public auction for \$3,000. Many race followers are pinning their faith to the Hildreth entry, Novely and Sees. The former has beaten practically all the futurity field with the exception of Bashti. Shilling will have the mount on him.

The other entries are all in good shape. The entries, weights, jockeys and probable odds follow:

| Horse | Weight | Jockey | Odd |
|------------|--------|----------|---------|
| Bashti | 118 | Garner | 3 to 1 |
| Novely | 118 | Shilling | 4 to 1 |
| Naushon | 126 | Musgrave | 4 to 1 |
| Iron Mask | 128 | Notter | 6 to 1 |
| Love Note | 114 | Grand | 8 to 1 |
| See Us | 119 | Thomas | 4 to 1 |
| Sweep Away | 119 | Glass | 20 to 1 |
| Bouncer | 119 | Butwell | 15 to 1 |
| Touch Me | 123 | Herbert | 20 to 1 |
| Footprint | 119 | Dugan | 30 to 1 |
| Babbie | 119 | Adams | 50 to 1 |
| Swannans | 119 | McCalley | 50 to 1 |

Hildreth entry.
Belmont entry.

KILLS HIS BABY

Scott Gabbie, Mayetta Indian, Commits Horrible Crime.
Angered When Child Cried and Dashed It to Sidewalk.
CAUGHT BY THE FEET.
Head Struck Bricks and Death Followed Instantly.
Arrested and Refuses to Talk of Act.

Angered because his eight months old baby girl was crying, Scott Gabbie, a young Potawatomi Indian from Mayetta, grabbed the child from the hands of its mother near the corner of First and Kansas avenue at 1 o'clock this afternoon and, swinging the baby by the feet crashed its little head on the pavement, causing almost instant death.

After the young Indian husband had realized what he had done he picked the dying baby up from the pavement, hugged it to his breast and moaning at the awful crime he licked the blood from its face with his tongue.

The police were informed at once and E. G. Volles, a plain clothes man, together with Officers Carson and Frazer, arrested the murderer at once. He was taken to the police station but would say nothing of the crime. The wife and mother was picked up by Dr. H. H. Keith, county coroner, and removed to his home.

Slaps His Wife.

Before he grabbed the child and crushed its head to the pavement Scott Gabbie slapped his wife in the face and beat her on the head, according to the story told by the police. Under this attack the young Indian woman released her hold on the baby and, grabbing it by the feet, the husband whirled it in the air and threw it against the pavement.

The child was alive when removed to the office of Dr. Keith, but died soon after. Sobbing and raving in sorrow, the young mother knelt at its side and wept as she gazed upon the little body. The police baby indicated its death.

The left side of the skull was mashed in and there were no bones at any time of saving the life of the child.

The Indian couple had arrived in Topeka from Kansas City over the Rock Island at 9:35 this morning. They had been in Kansas City for a few days and according to the story told by the police Scott Gabbie had been intoxicated. After wandering around lower Kansas avenue for some time the Indians arrived in front of the little shack near First street and Kansas avenue.

"The baby was crying and we could not make it stop," sobbed the little mother to a newspaper man. "My husband asked me to stop it but I could not. Pretty soon he got mad and slapped me on the side of the face and took Catharine from me. Then he threw it down on the pavement and it died."

Mother Is Inconsoable.

According to Mrs. Gabbie the couple have been married only a short time and live on the Indian reservation near Mayetta.

"This is my first baby," moaned the young mother as she sat sobbing by the side of the dying child.

"The wife was crying and was gasping in the last stages of death she buried her head in her arms and moaned in her unhappiness."

Officer Volles said the police force was first on the scene of the murder. "Both man and wife stood dumb-founded at the murder and said nothing. The wife was crying and hugging the baby to her arms and the husband was licking its face. We arrested Gabbie at once but he would say nothing."

HAMMER ROOSEVELT.

Socialists in International Congress Attack the Colonel.
Copenhagen, Aug. 31.—Former President Roosevelt came in for a raking incidental to the discussion of anti-militarism at today's session of the International Socialist congress. Several speakers turned their guns on the American, and the subject of anti-militarism was made by George B. Ledebour, Socialist member of the German reichstag, who described him as a "political drummer." Among other things Harry Ledebour said:

"He has forgotten that he represents a democratic nation whose existence was due to a revolution. Shame on him for joining the British rulers against European Socialism."

On the general subject of anti-militarism so many conflicting opinions developed that the congress was in a constant turmoil. The committee on international disarmament were unable to agree among themselves.

ANOTHER HEAVY RAIN.

Nearly Half Inch of Water Falls Here.
A steady rain which began early this morning and continued all day has measured .40 inch of water. The temperatures for the day have remained in the thirties, but it was 24 degrees lower than for Monday.

The rain which continues to fall here has been general over the entire state since the southeast corner and that will be watered tonight according to the weather bureau. The temperature over the entire state has accordingly been low and the slight wind which blows from the northeast continues cold.

The forecast for Topeka is for generally fair weather tonight and Thursday, with warmer weather. The temperatures for today:

| Time | Temperature |
|------------|-------------|
| 7 o'clock | 60 |
| 8 o'clock | 60 |
| 9 o'clock | 60 |
| 10 o'clock | 60 |
| 11 o'clock | 60 |

WAS FREE SEVEN YEARS

Now William Ryan Goes Back to Serve Out a Sentence.
William Ryan, who has been held in the Shawnee county jail pending trial in the federal court on the charge of robbing a postoffice in Atchison county, has been turned over to Warden J. E. Doyle of the Kansas State Penitentiary, and is on his way west to begin serving seventeen years remaining of a twenty-year sentence from which he had been pardoned. Ryan was held in prison for seven years and his present return to prison is a testimonial to the vigilance with which an offender against American penal codes is followed.

On the return of Ryan to California is due directly to Sheriff Ericson of Wahauansee county who saw him when in Topeka on business. Ericson thought he recognized Ryan's face but was not sure until he had returned home and examined his collection of photographs of criminals wanted in various parts of the country. Correspondence was commenced with California at once with the result that Ryan is once more headed back to the penitentiary.

THE CURTIS RESOLUTION

Why It Was Not Presented on Floor of Council.
Senator Curtis presented the Taft resolution he drew up some days ago and which was printed Monday in the paper to the resolutions committee of the Republican party council, where it was turned down. The senator did not push the resolution on the floor of the council because he was unable to force it and may vote and could not therefore put the delegates on record.

The senator had the secretary of the council read a resolution to the effect that as Governor Stubbs had in his speech at the beginning of the party council, declared that there were unlawful combinations and corporations in the state, that the council hereby instructed the state administration to go after these corporations under the trust laws of the state and put them out of business. The delegates laughed at the sarcasm in the motion, but it was not considered formally by the council.

ON WAY TO TOPEKA.

Postoffice Robbers Arrested in Wichita Will Be Arraigned Here.
Wichita, Kan., Aug. 31.—John Callahan, Edward and Ray Torgue, arrested here yesterday on charges of robbing postoffices and selling stamps in Wichita, were taken to Topeka this morning. They will be arraigned there tomorrow. The case of a prominent Wichita banker who is said to have bought stolen stamps and resold some of them, will be presented to a federal grand jury in Wichita, on September 12.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Forecast for Kansas: Generally fair tonight and tomorrow. Probably showers in the southeast portion of the state tonight. Warmer Thursday.